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CAPTURED TRUCKS TESTORS

Nearly Wrecked Food Administration With Millions of Fake Bread Tickets

By ROBERT WELLES RITCHIE.
Hartford, Dec. 30.—It is possible to reveal now one of the most dramatic secret chapters of the American war spy activity, whereby the German-Austrian food administration was nearly wrecked last winter by almost two million spurious bread tickets circulated in the central empire.

The story was told to me this early in November by a secret service man, who had participated in a plot which cost the lives of two American patriots.

Early in January, 1918, five American spies, one a Bohemian-born woman, and more than 80,000 tickets were sent from Holland and from Switzerland with counterfeit tickets printed in Washington.

Working with confederates among corruptible food administration officials in Dresden, Munich, Frankfurt, Berlin, Prague and Vienna, they succeeded in distributing over a million bread tickets. Then all five fled to neutral countries.

Again in April a second attempt was made through the same channels and more than 80,000 tickets were distributed before the German secret service, seeking the cause of the unprecedented decrease in the bread stocks, managed to take up the trail of the Bohemian woman spy and of another.

Realizing they were discovered, the Austrian spies attempted to flee to neutral countries, but the woman and one of the men were captured. Rosa Littman was the name of the woman who was captured in Prague. Her husband was her companion, whose name is not known.

Rosa was formerly an obscure music teacher at Milwaukee, had volunteered for any war work in Washington as soon as America entered the war.

"This girl did not know that she had helped to create more than a division of German bread stocks could have caused, for the first time since the war began, troops during the five months as depleted the bread stocks of the German food administration were forced to reorganize their front-line system of food distribution and recall all outstanding tickets.

Somewhere in the archives of the secret service at Washington is the word "gossip" about Rosa Littman, which represent the names of Rosa Littman and her companion.

**MORE AMBULANCES
ARRIVE AT ARMORY**
Seventeen ambulance wagons have arrived in Boston from Springfield, Md., and are now quartered at Commonwealth Armory. Trucks loaded with the ambulances are being ordered where to make way for more ambulances.

Major Arthur A. Wood, medical director of the Northeastern Department, when he had today 27 ambulances meant that more would arrive and would take on to Boston, and he could not say definitely at this time.

**MORE RECRUITS FOR
MANN AS SPEAKER**
Washington, Dec. 30.—Republican who will represent five Middle Western States in the next House have swung solidly into line for Representative James R. Mann of Illinois for the speakership. Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the congressional committee in charge of Mann's nomination, announced today.

**WILSON MORE POPULAR
THAN PRINCES, SAYS TAFT**
New York, Dec. 30.—President Taft has more influence with the common people of Great Britain and France than they own prince," President William H. Taft said in a lecture at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"The reasons for his popularity are local and national. He has announced the feeling that the United States stands back of him."

**F. D. ROOSEVELT SAILS
ON NAVAL SERVICE**
Washington, Dec. 30.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt left today for New York to sail on the Leviathan for Europe to expedite the setting up of the American Forces in Europe. He will be accompanied by J. J. Spillane of Hartford, Conn., as general secretary, and Commander John M. Hanson of the navy bureau of supplies and accounts.

**RUMANIAN JEWS PICK
CONFERENCE DELEGATES**
New York, Dec. 30.—The Federation of Rumanian Jews in America has designated a group of Jewish American to go to the conference of the Jews in Rumania, Solomon and Abraham. The city of the Jews were elected at the convention to go to the conference.

HERBERT H. ASQUITH, former British Premier, reported to plan retirement from politics following his defeat in elections.

**RESUMPTION OF CONSTRUCTION
WILL PREVENT BOLSHIEVISM,
SAYS SECRETARY WILSON**

Immediate resumption of building of roads, from road districts, was urged today by Secretary of Labor William H. Wilson in a message to the manufacturers and labor representatives in the State House Auditorium. The message was read by Roger T. Babson.

Secretary Wilson had planned to be in Boston today, but was prevented by the sudden illness of his wife, who sustained a shock yesterday at just about the time Secretary Wilson was taking the train to New York. T. Post, assistant secretary, was sent to Boston in his stead, and Secretary Wilson's own message was forwarded to men interested in the development of Massachusetts industries during the reconstruction period.

Wilson's message was the only address against Bolshevism. He says, "As some one has said, 'If we are not to have the only safe way out of our own hands, we must have the only safe way out of our own hands.'"

Wilson's speech was the only address against Bolshevism. He says, "As some one has said, 'If we are not to have the only safe way out of our own hands, we must have the only safe way out of our own hands.'"

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U.S. Transport Ashore Ten Miles Off the French Coast

London, Dec. 30.—The American steamship Tenders are on the rocks on the island of D'Yves. The ship had been used as a transport and sailed from New York for Brest, Dec. 18. It is said that the ship was on a voyage to the coast where the ship is ashore in ten miles from the French coast.

The vessel was formerly owned by the United Fruit Company and was in service between Boston, New York and Cuba.

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GREAT SCANDY Mother Seeks Work and Temporary Haven for Child

Is there not in Boston a position as waitress for a young woman with an arrangement with a man who is a stranger to her? The mother is working in a hotel and the child is in a position to secure a position.

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LORD DECIES' PRINCESS PAT'S BROTHER SUES FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. William Beresford, Providence Screen Actress, Charges Husband With Cruelty

Providence, Dec. 30.—Mrs. William Beresford, sister-in-law to Lord Decies, mother of four children, has brought suit for divorce on a charge of cruelty, it became known here today.

Mrs. Beresford, an officer in the British army, is now in London, where he has lately been in charge of a garage where the motor cars of the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were cared for.

He visited his home about a month ago.

Both parties to the suit attempted to maintain secrecy about the divorce, and Mrs. Beresford would make no statement.

She was Miss Florence Miller, a Providence, R. I., daughter of Dr. Gardner L. Miller of No. 248 Bedford street. Mrs. Beresford is living with her four children at No. 10 Poplar street.

She was married to Lord Decies, about seventeen years ago, having met him when he visited America shortly after the war.

Mrs. Beresford has a son, Lord Decies, and a daughter, Lady Decies, and a son, Lord Decies, and a daughter, Lady Decies.

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MAURETANIA WIN 3,669 VETERANS

Ambassador Sharp Among the Civilians on Troopship Arriving at New York

New York, Dec. 30.—With 3,669 veterans on board, the Cunard liner Mauretania arrived here today from Great Britain.

Most of the homecoming fighters arrived during the day for Camp Upton, N. Y., where they will be housed.

Among the fifty-eight civilian passengers on the liner were William Sharp, American Ambassador to the United States, and his wife.

The ambassador and his wife arrived in the United States, and his wife arrived in the United States.

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ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS REMOVED FROM BOSTON ADVANCE IN WAKEFIELD

The four anti-aircraft guns around Boston have been removed. Two were on Boston Common and two near the Wakefield arsenal. Captain D. W. Hickey, anti-aircraft expert, says that Boston was well protected during the war from hostile airplanes.

The New Year will bring an advance in gas and electric prices to Wakefield, which has a municipally owned plant. Gas will go from \$1.15 to \$1.50, and electricity from 18 cents to 22 cents per kilowatt hour.

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ASPIRIN Now you know Why you must look for the Bayer Cross

Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredients of Tablets of Which 394,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Jail—J. M. G. Kukuy Held in \$1,000 Bail

More than 35,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The tablets were found in a box in the possession of a man who was arrested on a charge of selling counterfeit diplomas.

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Analysis Shows Talcum Powder Chief Ingredients of Tablets of Which 394,000 Were Seized

Blank Diplomas for Dentists Discovered in Brooklyn Jail—J. M. G. Kukuy Held in \$1,000 Bail

More than 35,000 alleged aspirin tablets were seized yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The tablets were found in a box in the possession of a man who was arrested on a charge of selling counterfeit diplomas.

The tablets were found in a box in the possession of a man who was arrested on a charge of selling counterfeit diplomas.

The tablets were found in a box in the possession of a

New England's Fighting Sons, Heroes All, Some Home, Some Still Abroad



PRIV. SAMUEL HIRON
CO. C, 101ST
BOSTON



RAYMOND C. SMITH
U.S. GEORGE
SOMERVILLE



AARON B. READY
Q. M. CORPS
LEXINGTON



PRIVATE GEORGE A.
PURLOW, 101ST MACH
GUN CO. WINTHROP



PRIV. WM. J. LYMAN
32ND, CHELSEA



LT. MICHAEL
S. DONOVAN,
CO. E, 101ST
30, BOSTON



CORP. WM. C.
MC ELROY, BATTERY B,
55TH ART. CAC.
NEWTON



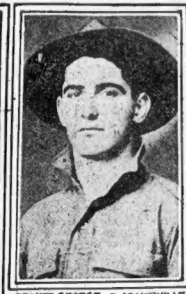
CLARENCE E. BOYLE
32D, CO. MILFORD



CORP. MURRY T.
COHEN, CO. D
AMMUNITION TRAIN
ROXBURY



LIEUT. WM. H. FLYNN
CO. B, 101ST SIGNAL CORPS
DORCHESTER



PRIVATE GEORGE B. SOMERVILLE
CO. A, 103D KILLED IN ACTION
MARINE CORPS



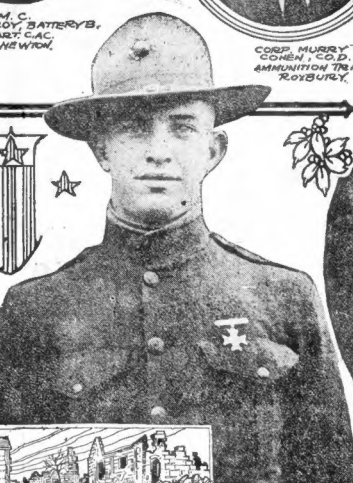
JAMES J. LYMAN
71ST COAST ART. CHELSEA



LIEUT. EARL WARBOY
KILLED IN ACTION
CO. F, 101ST WILLIAMSBURG



GEORGE E. DEARBORN
U. S. S. LEVIATHAN, SOMERVILLE



RAYMOND TUCKER, 14TH REGIMENT,
MARINE CORPS, SOMERVILLE



CORP. HARVEY R. LYNDS
302ND, RANDOLPH



PRIV. MORRIS GORMAN
CO. A, 35TH W.
WORCESTER



PRIVATE WILBUR HAIGH
283RD, LAWRENCE



PRIVATE GRADY
SALTER, CO. E, 101ST
SALAMORE



FRANK BERNARD
CO. B, 102 MACH-GUN
MEDFORD WILDSIDE



MAURICE BERENSEN
CAMP HOSPITAL, 59
BOSTON



ROBERT H. CARD
ARTILLERY
SP. BOSTON



CORP. ALBERT A.
LABRECQUE, 101ST
WASOMERVILLE



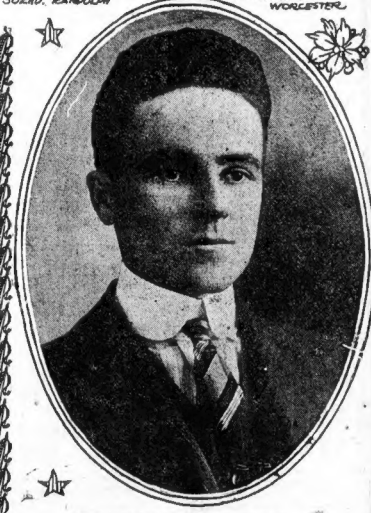
CORP. JACK STEPANSKY
CO. A, 7TH BATT. MARINE
CORPS, BOSTON



PRIVATE JOHN TUSTIS
L. CO., 14TH WORCESTER



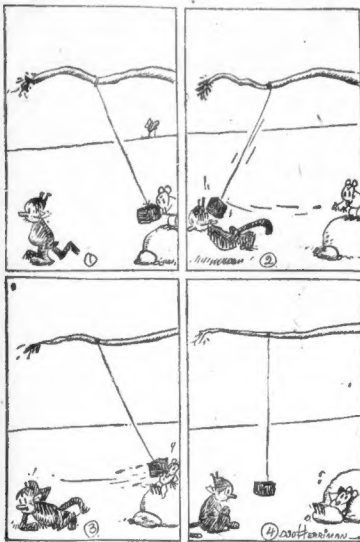
SERG. THOMAS S.
KELLY, A.F.S.



SERG. JOHN JAMES MADORN
CO. G, 14TH MALDEN

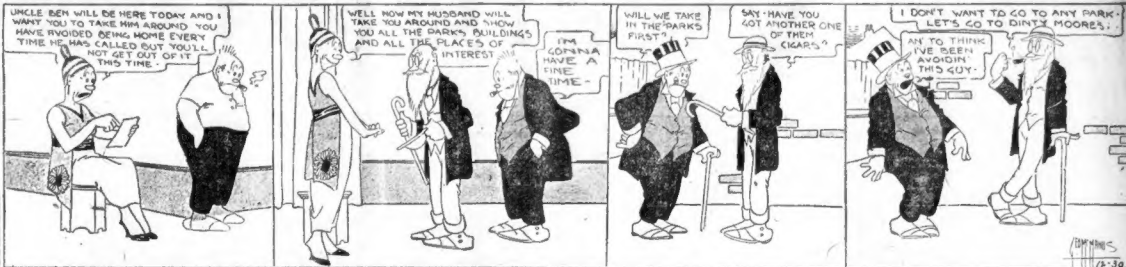
Krazy Kat

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BRINGING UP FATHER

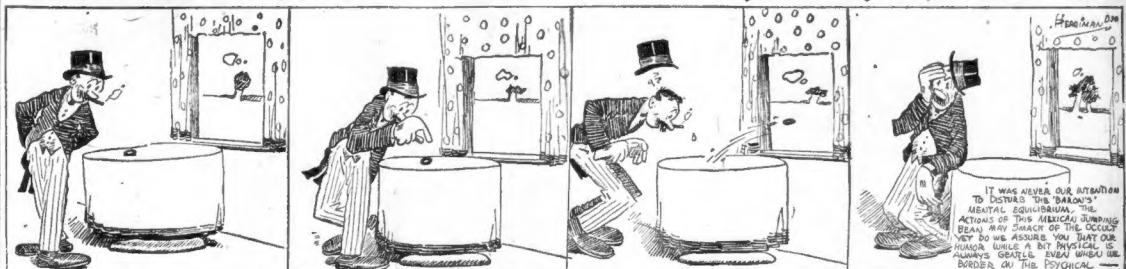
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By George McManus

BARON BEAN

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Physics or Psychics, It's Got Our Goat

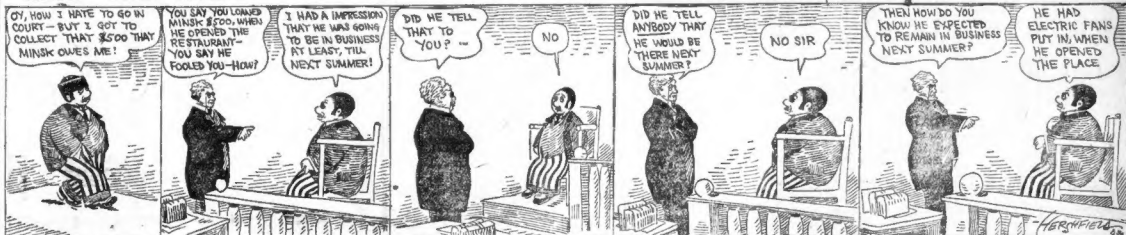
SOLDIER SPEERENS, U. S. A.

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ABIE THE AGENT

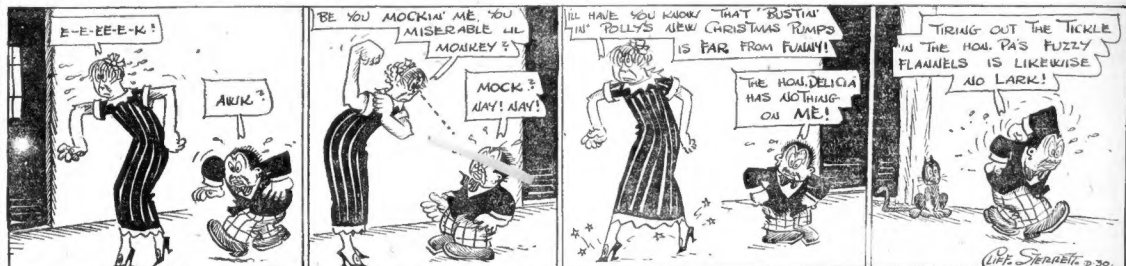
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Abie Is Too Observant for His Own Good

POLLY AND HER PALS

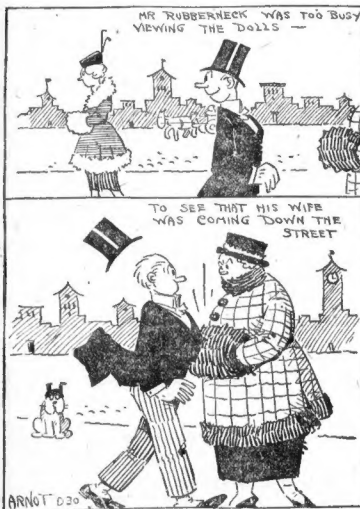
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Both Are Doing Their Bit

THAT SQUARES IT

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US BOYS

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Oh, Yes, Skinny Shaner Would Notice It

OVER HERE

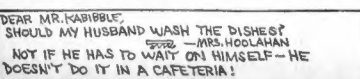
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It's More a Case of Inexperience

Kabibble Kabaret

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A cartoon illustration of a box with legs and a speech bubble, talking to a crow. The box says: "HOW HAVE YOU MANAGED TO KEEP YOUR COOK SO LONG?" The crow replies: "ENRY".

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTS

7

LAUDS
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DEATHS

ABBOTT—Buddhist, 28, Ellen M., wife of William K. Abbott, 21 Milford St., Woburn, Mass., age 22. Relatives and friends invited.

ADAMS—In Cambridge, 28, Henry B., son of Richard and Margaret Dorothy Adams, 1000 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass., native at late residence, 72 Haven St., Boston, died at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, June 10, 1934. Relatives and friends please call.

BEDEIN—Died, 28, Rose Jean Stoen, 3645 E. 12th Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1934. Burial in Woodland cemetery, Boston. Died of pneumonia.

BIRCH—In Cambridge, 28, Mary E. Billings, wife of Myron L. Billings, 1000 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass., native at late residence, 1000 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass., died at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, June 10, 1934, at Flatbush, N. Y.

CELESTE—In Modified, by accident, Dr. Marieje J., beloved daughter of Caroline and Anna M. Celeste (nee Stanwood), 53 Cambridge St., Boston, died at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, June 10, 1934, at Flatbush, N. Y. Funeral from parents' residence, 77 Prince St., Monday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

OBITUARIES—In Brighton, Dec. 28, Thomas, 78.
Funeral from his late residence, 181 Drake road, at 11 a.m. to the funeral home, 1000
Queensway at 11 a.m. and thence to the
grave at St. Columba's Church, 1000 Queensway.
Burial at 1 p.m.

OTTEN—In Leicester, Dec. 30, Mary Rhea
Ottens, 82, wife of the late John Ottens, of
Leicester, died at the residence of her son,
Arthur Dwyer, 21 Alexander st., Tuesday
morning, Dec. 30, after a long illness. She
was born in St. Paul's Church, Woodbury
road, and was a member of the same. She
respectfully invited to attend. Autopsy
performed.

DEVOY—In West Newton, Dec. 29, Francis
Devoyn, 77, died at his residence, 121 Drake
road, at 11 a.m. after a long illness. He was
born in New Jersey, Dec. 9, 1852, and was
St. Bernard's Church at 9 a. m. on Monday
morning, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m.

O'SHEIL—In Brookline, Chestnut Hill, Dec.
30, 1924, William Joseph O'Sheil, 51, died
at his home, 1000 Commonwealth ave.,
Brookline, at 11 a. m. after a long illness.
He was born in Ireland, Dec. 31, 1873, and
was a member of St. Mary's Church at 9 a.
m. on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 a. m.

POWERS—At his late residence, 27, Francis
Powers, 77, died at his residence, 27, Francis
road, at 11 a. m. after a long illness. He was
born in Ireland, Dec. 31, 1847, and was
St. Mary's Church at 9 a. m. on Monday,
Dec. 29, at 10 a. m.

QUINN—In Brookline, Dec. 30, 1924, John
Quinn, 74, died at his residence, 1000
Commonwealth ave., Brookline, at 11 a. m.
after a long illness. He was born in Ire-
land, Dec. 31, 1850, and was a member of
St. Mary's Church at 9 a. m. on Monday,
Dec. 29, at 10 a. m.

REILLY—In Jamaica, Dec. 29, 1924, John
Reilly, 74, died at his residence, 1000
Commonwealth ave., Brookline, at 11 a. m.
after a long illness. He was born in Ire-
land, Dec. 31, 1850, and was a member of
St. Mary's Church at 9 a. m. on Monday,
Dec. 29, at 10 a. m.

MALLY
Funeral from his late residence, 603
Tuesdays at, Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 1:30 p.
m., St. Mary's church, by Rev. Father
Relatives and friends invited to attend.
Interment at Forest Home.

KOSI - De Rosbury, Dec. 28, Patrick J.,
loved husband of Mrs. A. Rose, 84
years old, died at home, 1279 S. W.
M., Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 8 a. m., after
illness of several days. Burial at
St. G. Relativs and friends invited to
attend. At sister's cottage.

BCHINER - De Rosbury, Height, 28,
by accident, James D., son of Michael
J. and Mary Ann, died at home,
Funeral from late residence, 1526 Mc
Clellane ave., Monday, Dec. 30, at 8 a.
m., St. Mary's church, by Rev. Father
at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

SINNOTT - De Rosbury, Dec. 29, Margaret
Sinnott (nee Foley), beloved wife of
John Sinnott, died at home,
Funeral from her late home, 12 Glad
stone street, Tuesday, Jan. 1, at 9
o'clock. Solemn high mass at
St. Mary's church, 1279 S. W. 4th road.
Relatives and friends invited.

TUNOGREN - In Males, Dec. 28, Mildred
Tunogren, 17 yrs., died at home,
Tunggren, 17 yrs., Tuesday at 2:45 p.
m., at the house of Myrtle at

ALBIS—11 this city, Dec. 28, Joseph
Funeral from his late residence, 17 1/2
E. 12th St., to the residence of his wife,
Mrs. J. J. Albis, 1215 E. 12th St., at 10
A. M. Friends invited. New York and Cal-
ifornia. Leave copy.

WINN—Funeral this city, Tues-
day, Dec. 29, 11 o'clock, from the res-
idence of 30 Henryman st., to 37 1/2
E. 12th St., to the residence of his wife,
Mrs. J. J. Winn, 1215 E. 12th St., at 10
A. M. Friends invited. New York and Cal-
ifornia. Leave copy.

WHITE—Inquirer, Dec. 28, Alice C. W.
White, 653 Washington st., Tuesday,
Dec. 28, 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends
invited. Leave copy.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Stunk muff, on Wednesday, Dec.
27, at 6 o'clock. Finder, please return to
Hotel Keenmore and Hotel Somerset, or
to the residence of the owner, 30 Henryman
st., at suitable reward if returned.
24 Heaven st.

FOUND—A pocketbook with large sum of
money, including 5 Liberty Bond receipts. Be-
longer's name—Joseph J. Keenmore, 30
Henryman st., 27 Robbins st., Avon.

LOST—Green pocketbook, keys, heavy
chain, and 1000 cash. Finder, please return
to the residence of the owner, 2512 E.
Main st., Avon.

Legal and Public Notices.
Justice of the Peace, Notary Public.
ON TUESDAY, ALWAYS HOME AT 10 O'CLOCK, 44 Cortes st., near 210 Columbia st., Phone Beach 5219-1 for appointment.
HOW.

Lawyers.
ALLEN'S LAW OFFICE, 28 School st., 4 stories in conducting marriage trouble—divorce, child support, custody, adoption, letter or personally. Rm. 31; Main floor, 2nd floor, real estate matters; Freehold court cases.

Detectives.
BOSTON is prominent Boston detective. W. OAKEN, 48 Tremont st., tel. Hay 1397.

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Ideas With Bullets Win Battles for Democracy

A colonel of our Regular Army, who has just returned from the fighting front, in an address the other day told of the wonderful fighting qualities of the Australians. He said that they reminded him more of Americans than any other troops in the British army, except perhaps the Canadians. He said that the Americans liked them better than any other branch of the British army.

One feature of the Australian's military manners struck him as peculiar. He said that the Australians would not salute their officers; that they considered saluting undemocratic, and yet their military discipline was perfect. This reminds us of General von Bernhardi's discussion of the European armies in the book entitled "Cavalry in the Next War," published two years before the outbreak of this war. This book contained the most extraordinary revelations to the uninformed concerning the armies of the world. When we read it we felt that the facts stated in it could not be true, because we felt that the German government would not consent to so frank a discussion of the truth. Yet the events of the war proved the discussion to have been honest, and General von Bernhardi's prophecies concerning the military capacities of the respective armies to have been wonderfully prophetic.

He predicted with great accuracy the shortcomings of the Russian military power. He said that the Russian soldiers were brave, hardy and patient, but that their officers were not the best, and that their economic condition would not sustain them in a protracted struggle. This proved to be absolutely true.

The criticism which he made of the British army, especially of her officers, proved true on a dozen battlefields.

After passing over the other armies of Europe, he came to the French army. Here he paused for a longer discussion. He admitted that man for man the French army was equal to the German army; that the French soldier was at least the equal of the German soldier; and that the education of the French officer was equal to the military education of a German officer. He even conceded superiority in some respects of the French army to the German army, and he claimed superiority of the German army over the French army only in two respects, namely, the very obvious one of numbers, and the more subtle one of the French officer's command of a camaraderie and familiarity between the French soldier and his officer which was not necessary in the German army. The German soldier being held down by a rod of iron under almost contemptuous superiority of the German officer, General von Bernhardi tells us, could be better disciplined and could stand reverses and could be led into more dangerous situations than the French soldier under the looser, more familiar leadership of the French officer.

In this respect the world knows now that the Prussian was miserably mistaken. The iron discipline of the German army was not so good as the looser and stronger bonds which bound the French officer to the French soldier.

There is no greater mistake in the world than the assumption by authority that democracy is a new thing. Charles William Curtis once said that a soldier who rammed into his musket an idea as well as a bullet was a soldier invincible over the enemy who rammed into his musket only a bullet. Democracy fights for ideas and ideals. Democracy fights because it wants to fight, because it has voted to fight. Because it has the will to fight, the soldier under an autocracy fights merely because it is his officer's will to fight. It is never his own fight, and when things begin to go badly and the prestige of his officer begins to decline, then discipline declines, morale declines, and the fighting power of the army is destroyed.

That is exactly what happened in Germany, and that is exactly what does not happen in an army organized on a democratic basis, fighting for democratic ideals, fighting for a cause which the soldiers believe in and want to fight for. In such a case the officers do not lose their prestige merely because they suffer defeat, if it is not their fault, and the army fighting of its own volition will fight as the French fought for a whole month before the first battle of the Marne—retreating, retreating, retreating; giving up the territory of their allies, giving up their own territory, their most vital industrial regions, under the command of their officers; subjecting themselves to conditions which have destroyed the morale of every army that confronted such conditions—a condition of a continuous, protracted retreat. Yet in a manner that has been unprecedented in all military history, except possibly two thousand years ago in the case of the retreat of Xenophon's Ten Thousand, that great French army on the night of September 4, 1918, when General Joffre, their commander, ordered them to halt, and told them that every Frenchman must die with the flag, rather than give up another foot, they responded and won the war then and there, as the German Crown Prince recently admitted.

Democracies have always been superior to autocracies or all other anti-democratic forms of governments in their capacity to wage war successfully. But they have not always or often been able to stand military success, except in a struggle of self-defense.

A Good Paper-Saving Idea

Economy Should Not Cease With the War's End

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Tens of thousands of typewriters are hard at work all day long, particularly in city and government offices, answering letters. One sheet of paper is used to answer the letter, another sheet of paper is used for a copy of the answer.

The American Forestry Association, interested in saving paper because paper is made from trees, offers this suggestion to business men:

WRITE THE CARBON COPY OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE BACK OF THE BUSINESS LETTER YOU RECEIVE."

In other words, when Mr. Jones writes you, have your typist put your answer on one sheet of paper and make the carbon copy on the back of Mr. Jones' letter. Then file Mr. Jones' letter, and you have that letter and the answer to it filed together. You save half the paper in writing. And you save half the room in your filing cabinet, and with every letter you get you have the answer on the back.

You can always use Jones' letter, for a sheet of paper big enough for him to write to you is big enough for you to use in answering.

This year the country will use seven million cords of wood to make this year's paper. You will help save if you will do away with the waste of the extra sheet for a copy of your answer.

The forestry association winds up its appeal with "Let us save for victory."

We have got victory, thanks to saving and various other things. Now let us save FOR COMMON SENSE. This has been a wasteful nation always. The waste was bad, not merely because of the value of that which is wasted, but because of the bad effects on the mind of the waste.

Charles E. Hughes Always for Predatory Interests, Declares Mr. Hearst in a Letter to Editor

(Reprinted from the Last Edition of The Boston Advertiser and American.)

New York, Dec. 28, 1918.

Editor Sunday Advertiser-American:

I think there is a good editorial, not bitter, merely logical, showing that Charles Evans Hughes is continually employed on the side of the special interests and against the interests of the public.

It is only necessary to cite the cases in which he has been retained of late and to show that in every instance he has for hire employed his abilities to try to interfere with some progressive, popular policy or to try to protect some racially, predatory interest. Mr. Hughes' first public appearance after his retirement from the United States Supreme Court and his defeat for the Presidency was as counsel for the New York Central Railroad to help it to carry out its corrupt agreement with New York city officials, by which the present monopoly of Riverside Park and the West Side by the railroad was to be vastly extended and a perpetual franchise given to the railroad without compensation to the city.

A statute known as Chapter 777 of the Laws of 1911, written by the attorneys of the New York Central, passed by a complacent Legislature, and signed by a Governor who had borrowed money from the railroad, repealed the provisions of the City Charter forbidding the granting of any franchises in perpetuity or the alienation of any public property to any private corporation.

Mr. Hughes was retained by the faithless city officials of the late unenlightened Mitchell administration to aid them in carrying out their outrageous bargain with the railroad.

First—A taxpayer's suit was begun in the Supreme Court, summoning these faithless city officials to appear in the Supreme Court to answer questions as to this bargain with the railroad. The statute under which the city officials were summoned was passed in the time of Tweed to prevent similar profligate waste of public property by city officials of the Tweed ring.

Mr. Hughes appeared in court to attack the constitutionality of this act, under which city officials were merely to be interrogated.

Second—After this taxpayer's suit failed, largely through the efforts of Mr. Hughes, another taxpayer's suit was begun, charging waste of public property in the agreement by which these same faithless city officials were granting, without compensation, an exclusive franchise estimated to be worth as much as a hundred million dollars to the railroad.

Mr. Hughes again appeared in court in favor of the railroad's agreement. His argument did not touch the merits of the agreement. It was based upon the ground that the statute, which the railroad attorneys had written, gave to these traitorous city authorities power to make the agreement if they wanted to.

The agreement was finally defeated by the Legislature, through the intervention and insistence of the Hearst newspapers.

When Senator Wagner, who is now himself a Justice of the Supreme Court, attacked in the Legislature a bargain between the city officials and the company controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad, involving land at Rockaway Point, which Senator Wagner declared to be a steal under the pretense of patriotism by the railroad, the response of Mayor Mitchell, who

authorized the bargain, was to denounce Senator Wagner as "the Senator from Germany."

The Mayor was summoned before the Senate to make public apology to the Senator, and he made it.

Mr. Hughes again appeared as counsel for those who made the corrupt bargain with the railroad.

Mr. Hughes' next appearance at Albany was as counsel for the syndicate of land speculators headed by ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, who was subsequently indicted.

In March, 1911, the city was considering the purchase of a certain piece of property on the Brooklyn waterfront for a marginal railroad.

A few days before the city voted to buy this land ex-Senator Reynolds secured an option to buy it at 65 cents per foot. He did not buy the land. He merely paid \$2,606 to pay for an option to buy, if he desired.

A few days later the city desired to buy the land and Mr. Reynolds asked \$1.30 per foot, by which he would have made a profit out of the city of \$1,184,710 upon an investment of \$2,606.

But that was not all. As owner of the waterfront he claimed ownership of land under water.

He persuaded some one in the State Government that this land would be needed for a large canal terminal, and the State officials finally agreed to buy from Reynolds this water, or land under it, at 75 cents per foot more than Reynolds had paid for his entire mainland.

This would have netted him an additional profit of \$1,081,516.

This agreement was exposed by the Hearst papers, was attacked in legal suits, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where it was denounced as a "moral swindle."

Mr. Hughes defended the land syndicate, but the Court of Appeals, July 11, 1917, decided against the syndicate.

Mr. Hughes was also the referee in a case of a suit to prevent the Brooklyn Gas Company from charging for gas in certain parts of Brooklyn 95 cents per thousand cubic feet under a special permit of the Public Service Commission, when the State Legislature had fixed the rate for gas at 80 cents. The counsel for the Gas Company was Edward M. Bassett, whom Mr. Hughes, when Governor, had appointed a Public Service Commissioner.

Mr. Hughes' decision as referee, which was final, was in favor of the Gas Company, upon the technical ground that the Public Service Commission had no power to permit a gas company to charge 95 cents, which was more than the statutory rate. On the other hand, the statutory rate was illegal in the case of this company because it was confiscatory. The effect of this decision was to release the company from all restraint, either of the statutory limitation or the Public Service Commission's limitation. The result was that the Gas Company promptly decided to charge \$1.35 for its gas.

Another case that came before Mr. Hughes was the application of Mr. Delmar Ward, second vice-president of the Ward Baking Company, for exemption from military service.

The Ward Baking Company employs 4,000 workers, produces 300,000,000 loaves of bread annually, has sales of \$19,000,000 a year and it has put up the price of bread in New York.

Sinn Fein Policy Is Defended

By Patrick E. Walsh

Assistant Editor Philadelphia Irish Press.

Philadelphia, December 27.

In a recent communication to the New York American, Mr. John Dillon, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, condemns the Sinn Fein policy of abstention from the British Parliament.

When Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, in 1890; the population of Ireland, according to the figures of the British government, was 5,202,445. The latest British official figures to hand (1917) set the population down at 4,337,000—a loss of 865,445, or over 16 per cent. During the same period the population of England has increased by over 25 per cent.

In 1890, when Mr. Dillon went to Westminster, the revenue collected in Ireland by the British government was \$20,184,419, or \$5.80 per head of the population.

For the year ending March 31, 1918, the Irish revenue was \$134,325,500, or \$30.97 per head. Mr. Thomas Lough, a British M. P., estimates that the revenue which the British government will extract from Ireland for the current fiscal year will be \$200,000,000.

In short, since Mr. Dillon entered the British Parliament, thirty-eight years ago, Ireland's population has decreased by 16 per cent, while her taxation has increased by only 345 per cent. during the same period!

AMERICA MENACED BY NEW EPIDEMICS?

By NEW EPIDEMICS?

The same carelessness of medical officers that gave Spanish influenza an entry into this country may again bring the nation when our hosts of soldiers return from the battlefields.

Science men see peril of a new "war epidemic" and their voices are raised at length in the next

BOSTON

SUNDAY ADVERTISER

AND AMERICAN

Ex-Judge Edgar McCullen, formerly of the Court of Appeals, opposed granting exemption from military service to Mr. Ward upon the ground that it was not shown that his personal services were required in the national interest as manager of the baking company.

Ex-Attorney-General George W. Wickersham also thought there should be more proof that Mr. Ward was entitled to exemption.

Mr. Hughes decided in Mr. Ward's favor, and Ward thus obtained exemption from military service because of the alleged value of his services to the nation in raising the price of bread to the poor.

Mr. Hughes is now engaged in trying to prevent the Government from taking over the telephone companies and operating them for the public benefit in conjunction with the postal service. He is counsel for hire of the private telephone company which had developed the pleasant and profitable habit of sending telegrams by mail and collecting telegraphic rates for them. Naturally, they had made enough money in this way to be able to hire a pretty expensive lawyer.

What a God's blessing it is that such a man was not elected President of the United States, and what a confirmation it is of that confidence in the wisdom of the people which inspired the fathers of this republic.

The only good thing Hughes ever did was to expose the insurance frauds, and he did that under a retainer from the State.

In the light of his subsequent performances it is plain that if he had been retained by the Insurance Companies he would have exerted his abilities with equal earnestness to protect them in their villainies.

Since that time Mr. Hughes has been employed to oppose almost everything which should, in honest service to the country, be aided and assisted, and to protect and sustain nearly everything which should be exposed and eliminated.

He could even be employed, not only against the interest of the public, but against the interest of his own party, which had honored him with a nomination for President, to cover up and condone the astonishing and inexcusable failure of aircraft production at Washington in the late war.

The one thing in the governmental conduct of the war that was a scandal, the one thing that was a failure, the one thing that was justifiably open to criticism and condemnation, Mr. Hughes was employed to apologize for and excuse.

All that he did in the way of criticism was to vent his personal antagonism and the venomous hostilities of the corporations which customarily employed him in reflections upon progressive and patriotic Henry Ford, apparently for no other reason than because of that gentleman's progressive principles.

Surely the American people are to be congratulated upon their wisdom and their foresight in rejecting Mr. Hughes at the polls.

They knew that behind that impressive barrage of conservative whishkers there lay nothing but the selfish heart, the cunning brain and the servile soul of a hired corporation lawyer.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Once-Overs

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THINK OF YOURSELF

You cannot reach a high degree of success in anything without making enemies.

Perhaps your lack of success has been caused by this very feeling that you desire to make and retain your friends.

You might have improved your position many times, but you feared the ill feeling engendered in certain circles with your advancement.

There are times in the lives of all men when they must each choose between what is for their own best interest and their friends, and this does not mean that it is a case of taking advantage of friends—merely displacing them.

Perhaps it is a principle of business involved—perfectly honest and honorable, and to your financial credit—but what would your friends think if you took the decisive step?

Don't take advantage of a friendship to feather your nest, but you should be master of your own destiny to the degree that you will care less what Mr. Friend says about your attempted under-taking than to know you have neglected opportunities.

Direct your affairs in a square and honorable manner and then snap your fingers (figuratively, of course) at public or supposedly unfriendly opinion.

STOPPING WORK TO WORK MORE

Has the thought ever struck you that if you should play more you might be more successful in your business life?

You look with disdain on the men who take time from business for sports of any kind and you wonder how they can be so successful when they seem to waste so much time, as you figure it.

Oh, yes, it is impossible for you to take a half day off for golf or to go fishing.

They are grabbing every minute and yet you cannot get half your work done.

But often you feel so fatigued that it is impossible for you to think clearly. You don't trust.

Serious blunders you have made at times, due to your intense exhaustion.

You were so busy you could not give thought to your reaction. How much better to have given an hour to some recreation which would have refreshed and prepared you for matters in hand, so that your mind might have been in shape to think and so avoid mistakes?

Your mistakes cause loss of time, do they not?

Well, why not lose time to advantage?

DO YOUR JOB AND LET THE OTHER FELLOW TALK

Some one has said that "every man thinks he is entitled to a lot of credit for every job."

Some opinion for you, eh? Suppose you line up the creditable things you have done against the creditable things you have been responsible for. What would you find? On which side would the balance be?

Oh, yes, you don't want your creditable held up against you, but you do expect your virtues paraded.

In effect, you are constantly complaining that you don't get praise enough for your worthy acts.

These same worthy acts are nothing more than any law-abiding, self-respecting citizen should do unheralded.

And you expect acknowledgments for doing your duty.

All this, and a silly, vain, and unbecoming display is made, and if not, the one so solicited may tip the scales to the side of disparagement by the get-even spirit, weary with apparently unwelcome well-doing.